REMARKS

Claims 1-17 are pending in the application and are presented for reconsideration and further examination in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks. By the foregoing amendments, Claims 1, 12 and 15 have been amended.

Interview

The undersigned thanks the Examiner for the courtesy extended during the telephone call on April 26, 2008. During the call the pending claim1 and Moshfeghi (U.S. 6,076,166) were discussed. It was pointed out that the cited portions of Moshfeghi are directed to access privileges and access security and Moshfeghi does not appear to address the issue of detecting corrupted data before it is presented to a client. Also discussed was potentially amending the claims to clarify or highlight that a quality assurance procedure to detect corrupted data is not a process to verify a users access privileges.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §102

In the office action, Claims 1-17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6, 076,166 (Moshfeghi). Applicant reserves the right to challenge whether Moshfeghi is available as prior art against the present application. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection. Though the following remarks focus on independent claims 1, 12 and 15, they apply with equal force to each of the rejected claims.

Moshfeghi is generally directed to generating personalized hospital web pages based upon a user's function, access privileges to confidential patient information and the computer and physical environment of the user. (Moshfeghi, abstract) Moshfeghi does not appear to have any description or suggestion of performing a quality assurance procedure on data that has been obtained in response to a user's request and then only transmitting that obtained data to the user if the quality assurance procedure indicates that the data is not corrupted. That is not surprising because the main thrust of Moshfeghi is creating personalized presentations of information based upon a user's preferences and access rights.

As is explained in the background section of the present application, a web server is an excellent target for hackers who desire to have their exploits publicized. The server usually has a

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captive audience that downloads information (such as web pages) from the server. By modifying the information sent out by the server, such a hacker publishes his exploits. For the owner of the server, the damage is disproportionate -- the credibility of the server is severely reduced. In addition, erroneously published information may directly harm the server's owner, for example, by misrepresenting prices of services.

Therefore, embodiments of the currently pending claims include methods and systems for verifying, by a data provider (e.g., a web server), that data which is provided (e.g., a web page) meets certain quality assurance criteria (e.g., has not been altered by a hacker). In a preferred embodiment of the invention, data is checked before it is transmitted from the data provider, to determine if it meets the certain criteria. Such a method can prevent, for example, the transmission of corrupted web pages (requested data).

For example, amended Claim 1 is directed to a method wherein a data provider receives a request for data over the internet from a client. In response to the request, the client requested data is obtained at the data provider ("obtained client requested data"). The method includes, "performing a quality assurance procedure on said obtained client requested data to indicate whether said obtained client requested data is corrupted **in order to assure the quality of said obtained client requested data.**" Then, "if said quality assurance procedure does not indicate that said obtained client requested data is corrupted, then transmitting said obtained client requested data over said Internet to said client responsive to said quality assurance procedure...." (emphasis added).

Moshfeghi does not teach or suggest the claimed method. Moshfeghi contains no teachings relating to detecting the corrupted data. Moshfeghi also contains no teachings relating to detecting corrupted data in order to assure the quality of the data delivered to the client. Therefore, applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1 and each of the claims which depend therefrom (claims 2-11).

Independent Claims 12 and 15 and each of the claims which depend therefrom, are also similarly patentable over the references of record. For example, Claim 12 includes, *inter alia*, the steps of: "responsive to said request, performing a quality assurance procedure on said obtained data to indicate whether said obtained data is corrupted to assure the quality of said

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obtained data; if said quality assurance procedure does not indicate that said obtained data is corrupted, then transmitting said data over said Internet to said client responsive to said quality assurance procedure; and if said quality assurance procedure indicates that said obtained data is corrupted, then not transmitting said obtained data to said client." Moshfeghi does not teach or suggest such a method.

Amended Claim 15 is directed to a system for assuring the quality of data being transmitted in response to a client request. The claimed system includes, *inter alia*, "means responsive to said request, for performing a quality assurance procedure on said obtained client requested data to determine whether said obtained client requested data is corrupted in order to assure the quality of said obtained data" (emphasis added). The system also includes "means for transmitting said obtained client requested data over said Internet to said client responsive to said quality assurance procedure if said quality assurance procedure does not indicate that said obtained client requested data is corrupted and for not transmitting said obtained client requested data to said client if said quality assurance procedure indicates that said obtained client requested data is corrupted." Again, Moshfeghi does not teach such a system.
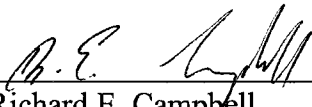
In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejections be withdrawn and submits that all of the pending claims are patentable over the references of record.

CONCLUSION

The Applicant has endeavored to address all of the Examiner's concerns as expressed in the outstanding Office Action. Accordingly, amendments to the claims, the reasons therefor, and arguments in support of the patentability of the pending claim set are presented above. In light of the above amendments and remarks, reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding rejections is specifically requested. If the Examiner finds any remaining impediment to the prompt allowance of these claims that could be clarified with a telephone conference, the Examiner is respectfully requested to initiate the same with the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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